

The Admiralty rather than with his resignation as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He said that his letter to Premier Asquith gave fully and truthfully the reasons which led him to ask for release from the government. "I am perfectly content," Mr. Churchill said, "to be taken care of by any other member of the Cabinet who was not in the War Council."

"Moreover, I alone have open to me an alternative form of service which is an exception to the rule and where I am perfectly content," Mr. Churchill said. "At a midnight conference," said Mr. Churchill, "I learned that plans for sending a relief to the front, already far advanced, were being considered in concert by Field Marshal Kitchener and the French government, but that they had not yet reached the point where they could be put into effect. It was made to the Belgian government, and that the same afternoon the Belgian government had telegraphed their decision to evacuate the point where the army, and practically abandon the defence. The British government was extremely distressed by this decision, as it seemed everything was going to be known away from the front of three or four days of continued resistance."

Consulted with Belgians. "I offered to go to Antwerp to report on the situation, and the offer was accepted. I crossed the frontier the next day, after consultation with the Belgian government and British staff officers at Antwerp. I proposed telegraphically that the Belgians should continue resistance and that the British and French governments should stay within three days whether or not they could send a relieving force, and in the event they were not able to send a relieving force, Great Britain was in any case to send to Ghent and other points at the time of the safe return of the Belgians. Simultaneously Great Britain was to encourage the defence of Antwerp by sending naval guns and a naval brigade and other factor minor measures. These proposals were accepted by both governments."

"I was informed of the dimensions of the army sent for the communication of the Belgians, and was told to do everything possible to maintain the defence meanwhile. This I did with regard to the consequences in any direction."

Churchill argued that these operations should not be regarded as an event which led only to misfortune. He believed that military history would hold that the consequences were conducted to the advantage of others in the west, as the operations led the Germans to leave a large army arriving from the sea."

"It is true," added Mr. Churchill, "that these operations were begun too late, but that was not my fault. On September 6, nearly a month before, I drew the attention of Premier Asquith, Earl Kitchener and Sir Edward Grey to the dangerous situation developing at Antwerp and the grave consequences to Admiralty interests which the loss of the fortress would entail."

Turning to the Dardanelles, Mr. Churchill said he was not going to try to prove that the plan adopted was the best that could have been adopted, but that he was going to try to prove that his responsibility in the matter was not a great one."

"I am concerned to make clear to the House and the country," he said, "that the enterprise was profoundly, elaborately considered, and that there was a great volume of expert opinion behind it; that it was framed entirely by experts and technicians, and that in the light of the facts it could be regarded as having been undertaken with carelessness or levity."

Russia Asked Relief. The political situation in Southeast Europe last December was stagnant and torpid and that the current of opinion favorable to the Allies flowed sluggishly, or even ebbed, Mr. Churchill proceeded.

In Italy, even the negotiations made little progress, and at the same time the Russian government asked whether some action against Turkey in the Balkans was not possible to relieve the pressure on the Caucasus. In consequence of communications to the Foreign and War offices I directed the attention of the Admiralty to the possibility of action in Turkish waters."

"Of course, all recognized that joint naval and military action in the Dardanelles was the only way of attacking them. We asked the War Office what number of troops would be necessary to seize Gallipoli by joint amphibious co-ordination, and on November 30 I sent a minute to Lord Kitchener offering to send a contingent of 40,000 men to Egypt, as I could see the situation developing in the direction of an attack from the Mediterranean on the Turkish Empire."

"I informed that no army was available." Having obtained from Vice-Admiral Sackville H. Carden, then in command in the Dardanelles, and Admiral Sir Henry Buxton-Fletcher, the present First Sea Lord, the opinion that the Dardanelles could not be rushed, but could be reduced by a regular, sustained naval bombardment which, Mr. Churchill said, made a profound impression on his mind and knowing that Admiral Lord Fisher (the former First Sea Lord) was strongly in favor of action, he decided to proceed.

Mr. Churchill had an interview on January 28 with Premier Asquith and Lord Fisher, at which he gathered the impression that Lord Fisher was in favor of action, and that the Dardanelles, and the operations were undertaken with the result already known.

Favored Naval Operations. "We lost two old vessels," remarked Mr. Churchill, "which, if they had not been lost in the Dardanelles, would have been rusting in some foreign port."

Mr. Churchill said that he wanted to resume purely naval operations, but that Lord Fisher opposed this. They could not agree, and, added the former First Lord, the cessation of the naval operations and the opening of the military operations was one of the least pleasant I ever spent in my life."

Mr. Churchill complained that he had the clear guidance before or the firm support after to which he was entitled.

"There is no place in war for misgivings or hesitations," he said. "If the First Sea Lord did not approve of the operations he should have refused his consent. If he had refused his consent he would have taken the responsibility on his own shoulders."

Mr. Churchill accepted general ministerial responsibility, subject to his own and the opinion of the House. "If we had known that we were known of the cost of the military operations I cannot think that any one would have hesitated to take the responsibility involved in breaking off the operations."

Pointing out that the British army had stood all summer under a few miles of a decisive victory, Mr. Churchill emphasized that on no other front could an equal advance have produced comparable strategic results. It would have settled the fate of the Turkish army on the peninsula, and the British determined the attitude of the Balkans, cut off Germany from the east and saved Serbia. Throughout the year he had urged the government to do all it could in the way of military operations. Constantinople while time remained.

"The situation is now entirely changed," Mr. Churchill said, "and there has been a complete change in the history of the world that, having been taken, it was worth while to carry through with the utmost vigor, fury and sustained flow of reinforcements and other aid of life, under an operation so daringly begun under an

Nish Sea of Confusion As Invaders Press Near

Tribune Correspondent on Way to Serb Front Describes Flight of Refugees—Officers Courteous Though Facing Death Struggle.

By GORDON GORDON-SMITH.
(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Serbian Army Headquarters, Kragujevac, Oct. 25. (via London, Nov. 15.)—I have reached this little town, 150 kilometers from Nish, after a railway journey of thirteen hours. On our departure, the scene at Nish was one of the wildest confusion. The government banks and the diplomatic corps were beginning to make preparations to move to a safer point. Of course this naturally alarmed the more nervous section of the population, so a general exodus began.

When a Serbian family moves under such conditions it rolls up its household belongings in blankets, forming immense bundles roped with cords. The blankets are all colors of the rainbow, and are as picturesque as unwieldy. When I left the Nish station it was crowded with refugees, and the corridors of the waiting rooms were packed from floor to ceiling with their bundles. As the Serbian railways are only single tracked, with endless troop trains passing backward and forward, transport for the general public is extremely limited.

Officials Kindly and Patient. But the Serbians are kind hearted and the officials face the rising flood of refugees with patience and consideration.

Once at the station, the refugees sit quietly on the platform in the pouring rain without a murmur. Every time a train passes, military or otherwise, men, women and children crowd into every available space. As soon as the section is clear—which may be in ten minutes or ten hours—the train trundles off at eight miles an hour for a new destination.

Fortunately the movements of refugees are either to the southward or eastward, so that our train to Kragujevac was not crowded. As I hold a military pass, I had the privilege of riding in the compartments reserved for officers, companions being a Serbian lieutenant, a French aviator, an Irish Red Cross mission, government officials and soldiers.

At every station we were sidetracked

Huge Guns Still Batter Arras, City of Ruins

Continued from page 1

to see an American again. He asked me how I liked trench mud, and said it was great fun to chase the Germans through it.

From Mont St. Eloi the French swarmed down the long hill and took La Targette. From there the French spread out, and in desperate fighting seized "the labyrinth" and straightened their line to Roclin-curt. Here they moved their lines a little to the east, and then their southern anchor was thoroughly prepared for the big drive.

ARRAS, A MONUMENT OF RUIN.

Arras is the pivotal point of the southern anchor, and it will always remain a monument to German stupidity and insensate love of destruction for the sake of destroying. It is not, like many other places, completely wiped out. Souchez, for example, is levelled to the ground—not a wall left with one stone on top of another. Abain St. Nazaire is a mere shell. An occasional wall remains for half its original height, while here and there a few broken roof beams waggle their splintered ends feebly in the north wind. Carency lies in the cellars.

These places were all captured by the Germans at the beginning of the war, and were retaken by the French in fierce fighting from house to house. Bloody struggles have raged in their streets, and despite the cannons' work one can still see where the barricades sheltered our men.

Arras, on the contrary, was never in German possession, and the French never fought with their feet on the soil of the town. The Germans were stopped nearly two kilometers distant, and there the French trenches have remained for fifteen months impregnable against all attacks. Yet not a day passes without German shells falling on Arras, not a day without some of the few remaining members of the civilian population being killed or wounded.

Town Shelled Every Day. On June 26, 12,000 shells of all calibres up to 420, and including incendiary shells, were fired against the town. On that day not a single German shell was aimed at the French trenches. Days and sometimes weeks pass without the French trenches being shelled, but every day the town has suffered. At first the town hall and cathedral were German targets. They stood on a low hill in the centre of the town, and until June their main outlines still remained, but on June 26, in the supreme frenzy which that day seized the German reason, those two famous examples of medieval architecture disappeared.

To-day thirty feet of the western facade of the town hall stands, and one arch of the roof of the cathedral still shelters the fragments of the high altar. Ten thousand of the 12,000 shells fired that day fell on the central hill of Arras and left a heap of powdered masonry. Since then the Germans have distributed shells over the whole town impartially. One walks through the streets and comes on a house with half the roof gone and the whole front out. Pictures still hang on the walls, and the electric lamps swing uninjured. Through the doorway of the rear room where the door hangs by the lower hinge, one sees an unbroken mirror in

a gilt frame over the chimney piece, from which a large section has been knocked off.

Destruction Without Sense. Arras is something which cannot be understood, and is hardly to be believed even after it has been seen. The destruction is so absolutely senseless. One seeks vainly the reason, and if not the reason, then the excuse, for fifteen months of bombardment has left the deserted city—only 1,200 are left of a population of 27,000—where the grass grows in the streets and the walls crumble like age-old ruins.

I lunched in Arras last Thursday, and while I sat at the table a German shell fell in a nearby street. There were six in our party, led by two officers from the General Staff. Our officer showed us a lead box and a hole in the garden, where the owner of the house had buried a million francs when the Germans began their bombardment. The meal was served in a high-ceilinged, oak-paneled room, decorated with stag's heads and other trophies of the hunt. The officer opened the door and showed us the next room, where the player attired in livery. The wall was gone, and we looked up to the sky through a great hole in the roof. He searched his friend's cellars and brought up a bottle of fine old wine. As we raised the bottle, a shell struck the thunder of the big guns broke. "This wine must be drunk in religious spirit," he said. "This house may be gone to-morrow. It may be gone to-morrow."

Our captain moved over to the piano that stood in a corner of the room. "Play Wagner," play "Tristan," said the lieutenant.

"What was beautiful remains beautiful," replied the lieutenant. The huge crash rattled the windows and our captain at the piano struck into "The Marseillaise." The orderly came in with the word that a shell had fallen in the next street, and the captain played the last bars with a firmer touch. "Any Army," he said.

The lieutenant smiled comfortably. "Our trenches are always there," he said.

Commons that he left the Cabinet when it came to an emphatic decision, on the advice of his military advisers, was too late to assist Serbia. He protested that if it were too late to assist Serbia that country ought to be told, so that she could take such steps as would save her from destruction.

It was not until General Joffre came to England that the policy announced by Premier Asquith was decided on. The Prime Minister replied that there had never been any decision that England should not send troops in case of need, if the military and political situation demanded it. He denied that there had been any avoidable delay in making preparations to come to the aid of Serbia.

Dante Allighieri Cancels Sailing. Fearing the activity of Austro-German submarines in the Mediterranean, the Transatlantica Italiana steamship line yesterday cancelled the sailing of the Dante Allighieri from Naples, on November 18. She is the third transatlantic Italian steamship to be withdrawn in three days.

White Star Line Officials Deny Financial District Rumor. A rumor that the Atlantic, of the White Star Line, had been sunk was current yesterday morning in the financial district. It was promptly denied by officials of the line, and the flurry of excitement died down before the Stock Exchange opened. The market was not affected.

The Adriatic reached Liverpool last

INVADERS TAKE 8,000 SERBIANS; ALLIES PUSH ON

French Repulse Bulgars on Cerna and Advance Toward Kosturino.

SERB RUSE WINS BABUNA BATTLE

Bulgarians Taken by Surprise Near Prilep and Routed by Bayonet.

London, Nov. 15.—While the Teutons and Bulgars report the capture of more than 8,000 Serbs and twelve guns in northern Serbia, the French, British and Serbs are steadily pushing back the invaders in southern Macedonia.

In this battle, which has been growing in intensity for the past week, the Allied right and centre, held by the French and British troops, has moved forward toward Kosturino, in the north of Rabrovo, while the Serbs' left flank west of Velea has been in a very precarious position.

Against it the Bulgars delivered the brunt of their attack, at the same time assaulting the French positions along the Cerna River to prevent the sending of reinforcements.

Outnumbered more than three to one, and unwilling to risk a battle in the open, the Serbs fell back from Velea to the neighborhood of Babuna Pass. Their main defence was set up where the road narrows near Abd Pass, at an elevation of 2,000 feet, while the Bulgars, supported by heavy artillery, were spread out between Velea and Babuna Pass.

Serb Strategy Wins Battle. Only by a brilliant tactical stroke of the Serb commander, Colonel Vassie, says the correspondent of the Milan "Corriere Della Sera," who was present at the battle, was a victory by the Bulgarians prevented.

Hard pressed, almost to the point of giving way, the Serbs allowed the Bulgars to advance as far as the Prilep road. Colonel Vassie risked all on his venture, and he won. Had he lost, Monastir would have been captured and the Serbs driven from the last remaining strip of their country.

When the Bulgars reached the highway the Serbs fell upon them with all force, smashing through their first and second lines with the bayonet and driving the Bulgarians beyond Kotzick almost in a state of rout. Though poorly supplied with food and munitions, the Serbs succeeded in holding the new positions against all attempts at recapture.

At the extreme northwestern end of the line, where the possession of the town of Tetovo has fluctuated between the Serbs and Bulgars, the fighting has been of the same desperate character, with the Serbs finally dominant.

While French reinforcements have almost joined hands with the hard-pressed Serbs in this sector, the French General Staff, according to Berlin advices, also sought to send troops to Monastir, by way of Santi Quirico, on the Adriatic Sea in southern Albania.

French Abandon Albania Route. As Santi Quirico lies to the north of the island of Corfu, a force landing there would have had to traverse southern Albania in a northeasterly direction for some 150 miles before reaching its objective. Although such a route is not looked upon as very feasible by experts here, Berlin reports that the French sent a patrol to investigate it, and found it impracticable.

Practically the only way of approach to Serbia from the Albanian coast, it is pointed out here, is by the Drin River, just south of the Montenegrin border. Navigable half way to its source in the neighborhood of Prizren, the river is a lead box and a hole in the garden, where the owner of the house had buried a million francs when the Germans began their bombardment.

The Montenegrins also report the renewal of Austrian attacks in the Sanjak, but claim that all were repulsed, with the exception of Prizren, where the Austrians have been driven back to retreat to fresh positions.

GERMAN OFFICIAL. From Berlin the following official report on operations in the Balkan theatre has been received everywhere. Yesterday a total of 8,500 Serbs were made prisoners, and twelve cannons were captured. Of these totals the Bulgarians captured 7,000 men and six cannons.

MONTENEGRO OFFICIAL. The official communication of the Montenegrin government, received here to-day, says:

The enemy on the 18th attacked the entire front army of the Sanjak. He was repulsed everywhere, except in the region of Visegrad, where we had to retreat to better positions. The Austrians sustained heavy losses.

There have been artillery combats on the other fronts.

FRENCH OFFICIAL. The French War Office this afternoon gave out a report on the Balkan operations as follows:

On the 15th day of November 12 we made progress to the north of Rabrovo, in the direction of Kosturino. Bulgarian troops delivered a violent attack along the entire front of the left bank of the River Cerna. They were driven back with heavy losses.

There was intermittent cannonading in the region of Rabrovo and in the direction of Krivokuk on November 13. A violent action took place on the left bank of the Cerna, where the Bulgarians continue, without success, their attacks.

Our troops have established a junction, which is becoming closer, with the Serbian detachments who are operating in the region of Prilep.

ADRIATIC NOT SUNK. White Star Line Officials Deny Financial District Rumor.

A rumor that the Atlantic, of the White Star Line, had been sunk was current yesterday morning in the financial district. It was promptly denied by officials of the line, and the flurry of excitement died down before the Stock Exchange opened. The market was not affected.

The Adriatic reached Liverpool last

Thursday from New York and is to leave again for this port November 24. Another British steamship named Adriatic sailed from Kymassi, Greece, October 13 for Philadelphia and is now well out of the range of submarines.

EARL OF SEAFIELD KILLED Falls in Action at Front—Was Captain of Queen's Highlanders.

London, Nov. 15.—James Ogilvie Grant, Earl of Seafield, has been killed in action in France.

The Earl of Seafield, who was born in 1875 and was the eleventh of his line, was a captain of the 8th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, special reserve, when the war began. He was married in 1898 to Miss Nina Townend, daughter of Dr. J. W. Townend, justice of the peace of the colony of New Zealand, who survives him with a daughter.

The heir to the title is his brother, the Hon. Trevor Ogilvie Grant. His daughter succeeds to the Scottish peerage.

RUSSIANS GAIN 4 MILES IN NORTH

Germans Still on Run—Czar's Troops Driven Across River Sty.

London, Nov. 15.—The Russians, continuing their swift advance on the Riga front, pressed the Germans back three or four miles to day to the north of Lake Kanger, according to the official statement from Petrograd. The communication adds that 674 Austro-German officers and 49,200 men have been made prisoners on the Russian front in the last month and that 139 machine guns and eighteen bomb throwers have been captured.

An attack by General von Linsingen on the Russian positions all along the west bank of the Riga front, yesterday resulted in the clearing of that side of the stream of all Russian troops, according to an official communication from Berlin.

The statement adds that a Russian attack near Smorgon, south of Vilna, broke down with heavy losses.

The Central News correspondent at The Hague says information has been received there from Frankfurt that a Zeppelin has landed near Gronau, after being damaged badly by Russian artillery.

The message says that the dirigible was destroyed in greater part by fire after the crew was rescued.

At the Emperor William had recently made a visit to his troops in the Priepet swamp region and had also inspected the ruins of Brest-Litovsk.

ROOSEVELT SUMMONS MIDDLE WEST MOOSE

Illinois and Its Presidential Primary Interests Colonel.

Chicago, Nov. 15.—Theodore Roosevelt has his eye on Illinois. His immediate friends in Chicago know he is mindful that there will be a Presidential primary in the state next April and that fifty-eight national convention delegates are involved.

It is understood that the President will visit New York to-day to have a talk with the Colonel at the Colonel's request. It is said that he will ask Roosevelt to run.

It is understood that the President will visit New York to-day to have a talk with the Colonel at the Colonel's request. It is said that he will ask Roosevelt to run.

It is understood that the President will visit New York to-day to have a talk with the Colonel at the Colonel's request. It is said that he will ask Roosevelt to run.

It is understood that the President will visit New York to-day to have a talk with the Colonel at the Colonel's request. It is said that he will ask Roosevelt to run.

It is understood that the President will visit New York to-day to have a talk with the Colonel at the Colonel's request. It is said that he will ask Roosevelt to run.

It is understood that the President will visit New York to-day to have a talk with the Colonel at the Colonel's request. It is said that he will ask Roosevelt to run.

It is understood that the President will visit New York to-day to have a talk with the Colonel at the Colonel's request. It is said that he will ask Roosevelt to run.

It is understood that the President will visit New York to-day to have a talk with the Colonel at the Colonel's request. It is said that he will ask Roosevelt to run.

It is understood that the President will visit New York to-day to have a talk with the Colonel at the Colonel's request. It is said that he will ask Roosevelt to run.

It is understood that the President will visit New York to-day to have a talk with the Colonel at the Colonel's request. It is said that he will ask Roosevelt to run.

It is understood that the President will visit New York to-day to have a talk with the Colonel at the Colonel's request. It is said that he will ask Roosevelt to run.

It is understood that the President will visit New York to-day to have a talk with the Colonel at the Colonel's request. It is said that he will ask Roosevelt to run.

It is understood that the President will visit New York to-day to have a talk with the Colonel at the Colonel's request. It is said that he will ask Roosevelt to run.

It is understood that the President will visit New York to-day to have a talk with the Colonel at the Colonel's request. It is said that he will ask Roosevelt to run.

It is understood that the President will visit New York to-day to have a talk with the Colonel at the Colonel's request. It is said that he will ask Roosevelt to run.

It is understood that the President will visit New York to-day to have a talk with the Colonel at the Colonel's request. It is said that he will ask Roosevelt to run.

It is understood that the President will visit New York to-day to have a talk with the Colonel at the Colonel's request. It is said that he will ask Roosevelt to run.

It is understood that the President will visit New York to-day to have a talk with the Colonel at the Colonel's request. It is said that he will ask Roosevelt to run.

It is understood that the President will visit New York to-day to have a talk with the Colonel at the Colonel's request. It is said that he will ask Roosevelt to run.

It is understood that the President will visit New York to-day to have a talk with the Colonel at the Colonel's request. It is said that he will ask Roosevelt to run.

It is understood that the President will visit New York to-day to have a talk with the Colonel at the Colonel's request. It is said that he will ask Roosevelt to run.

It is understood that the President will visit New York to-day to have a talk with the Colonel at the Colonel's request. It is said that he will ask Roosevelt to run.

It is understood that the President will visit New York to-day to have a talk with the Colonel at the Colonel's request. It is said that he will ask Roosevelt to run.

It is understood that the President will visit New York to-day to have a talk with the Colonel at the Colonel's request. It is said that he will ask Roosevelt to run.

ITALIANS PRESS NEARER GORIZIA

Take Trenches on Carso Plateau—Austrians Call Attack Failure.

REPRISALS ASKED FOR VERONA RAID

Rome Press Suggests Holding 35,000 Prisoners as Hostages Against Repetition.

Paris, Nov. 15.—Rome reports further progress on the Isonzo front, where the immediate objective is Gorizia. In the Plezzo Basin, north of the Austrian stronghold, and on the Carso plateau, where the Italian General Cadorna's troops have wrested trenches from the enemy. Meanwhile the Italian aeroplanes shell the enemy's lines at frequent intervals.

Rome also officially announces that two Austrian aeroplanes bombed Brescia at 8 o'clock this morning, killing seven persons and wounding ten. No material damage was done.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL. The following official statement was issued at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff:

In the Ledro Valley, from the slopes of Nozzolo, from Montes Parli, Cimadoro and Rocchetta enemy artillery opened an intense fire against our positions along the Isonzo. Immense shells on Bezzece and Pieve Di Ledro without, however, damaging our solid defences.

On the Isonzo front our action continued yesterday. We progressed on Javorsek, in the Plezzo Basin and on the heights northwest of Gorizia.

On the Carso Plateau we have taken strong intrenchments called Della Franche, to the southwest of S. Marzolo.

Our aeroplanes on the 12th, notwithstanding bad weather, made successful raids over the Carso. They bombed the railroad stations at Reichenberg, San Daniele, Syppe and Dogliengo and long lines of trains standing at the stations.

Two enemy machines of the albatross type and one of the aviatik type, were met on the way, were put to flight by machine gun fire. Our machines returned undamaged.

ATROCITY DONE, ROME TELLS U. S.

Continued from page 1

vivors are in the hands of the Italian officials, and if they did not feel that these stories were sufficiently coherent, or sufficiently strong, they could easily withhold them from the American investigators, while trying to fit them together.

State Department officials are increasingly inclined to believe that this is the case, and to draw the lessons that the actual facts are far less illuminating to the submarine's officers, and therefore far less likely to force this country into a crisis with Austria, than had been feared.

The widening rift in the point of view of the Italian statement is also commented on. It is pointed out that only that assertions are made, and that there is no reference even to the source of the information, on which the charges are based. The Italian government lends its own weight to the charges of illegality and inhumanity, but does not attempt to substantiate the indictment. There is a strong feeling here that if the evidence were made public, some hint of it, at least, would be given.

The Italian statement follows: "The government of the United States is doubtless aware of the particulars reported by the press in connection with the outrage perpetrated by the enemy upon Italian shipping on November 7."

"More than once the destruction of Italian merchantmen had taken place under circumstances which permitted no other explanation than that there was behind the procedure a ruthless purpose to use brutish force against private property of innocent persons. Non-combatant passengers and crews already have been the victims of these methods, but never has there been an instance of such unparalleled atrocity as in the case of the sinking of the Ancona. The unarmed liner, on route to New York, was steaming westward between the coasts of Sardinia and Tunis, carrying passengers and cargo destined for America."

"It was out of the question that the vessel could have been suspected of carrying arms or contraband or persons in the service of any of the belligerent powers. None of the circumstances alleged in other cases in an attempt to justify actions described by their authors as a necessity of war or as a reprisal were present in the case of the Ancona."

"There are principles that no state ought to disregard and no private individual could violate with impunity. Respect for the rights of innocent persons is one of the principles of international law. In a war among these fundamental rules of humanity and international law. This rule imposes upon belligerents the strict obligation to do all in their power to avoid circumstances that protect the lives of such passengers."

"Without any warning whatsoever, without even a blank shot, without observing any of the rules of international law, the right of search, the submarine encountered by the Ancona in the aforementioned circumstances opened fire on the unarmed passenger liner, ruthlessly shelling her out of the water. The passengers and crews were killed or wounded. Some who approached the submarine in the hope of rescue were driven off with jeers. As a result of this inhuman procedure more than 200 men, women and children lost their lives."

"The royal government regards it as a duty to denounce solemnly to all nations the circumstances described above. Their sentiments of justice and humanity will cause them, without doubt to judge as it deserves the conduct of an enemy which is obviously contrary to the dictates of civilization and the recognized principles of international law."

Italy Demands Strict Guard Against U-Boats

Rome, Nov. 14.—The sinking of the Ancona, followed closely by the destruction of the Ancona, and the Florence, has resulted in a determined agitation for the adoption in the Mediterranean of measures similar to those which have checked submarines in the North Sea.

Careful search is being made for the missing boats of the Firenze and Ancona, but there is no longer hope of finding additional survivors. The latest official reports give the number saved as 290 out of a total of 507 aboard the Ancona. Most of the victims were steerage passengers, of whom only 100 were rescued.